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**WEBSTER'S
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OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

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ab-o-ma-sum (ab'ə mǎ'su:m) *n.*, *pl.* -ma'sa (-sə) [ModL. < L. *ab-*, from + *omasum*, bullock's tripe] the fourth, or digesting, chamber of the stomach of a cud-chewing animal, as the cow: see RUMINANT, *illus.*

***A-bomb** (ā'bām) *n.* same as ATOMIC BOMB —*vt.* to attack or destroy with an atomic bomb

a-bom-i-na-ble (ə bām'ə nā'b'l) *adj.* [ME. *abominabile* (sp. infl. by folk etymological derivation < L. *ab homine*, away from man, inhuman) < OFr. *abominable* < L. *abominabilis* < *abominari*: see ABOMINATE] 1. nasty and disgusting; vile; loathsome 2. highly unpleasant; disagreeable; very bad [abominable taste] —*SYN.* see HATEFUL —*a-bom'i-na-bly* *adv.*

Abominable Snowman a large, hairy, manlike animal reputed to live in the Himalayas

a-bom-i-nate (ə bām'ə nāt') *vt.* -nat'ed, -nat'ing [< L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, to regard as an ill omen: see AB- & OMEN] 1. to have feelings of hatred and disgust for; loathe 2. to dislike very much —*a-bom'i-na'tor* *n.*

a-bom-i-na-tion (ə bām'ə nā'shan) *n.* 1. an abominating; great hatred and disgust; loathing 2. anything hateful and disgusting

à bon mar-ché (ā bōn mār shā') [Fr.] at a good bargain; cheap

ab-o-rig-i-nal (ab'ə rij'ə n'l) *adj.* [ABORIGIN(ES) + -AL] 1. existing (in a place) from the beginning or from earliest days; first; indigenous 2. of or characteristic of aborigines —*n.* an aboriginal animal or plant —*SYN.* see NATIVE —*ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly* *adv.*

ab-o-rig-i-ne (ab'ə rij'ə nē') *n.*, *pl.* -nes' [L., first inhabitant < *ab-*, from + *origo*, the beginning: see ORIGIN] 1. any of the first or earliest known inhabitants of a region; native 2. [pl.] the native animals or plants of a region

a-born-ing (ə bōr'nin) *adv.* while being born or created (the plan died *aborn-ing*)

a-bort (ə bōrt') *vi.* [L. *abortire* < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, to miscarry, pass away, orig., to set (as the sun) < *ab-*, from + *oriri*, to arise] 1. to give birth before the fetus is viable; have a miscarriage 2. to fail to be completed 3. *Biol.* to fail to develop; stay rudimentary —*vt.* 1. *a)* to end (a pregnancy) prematurely *b)* to cause (a fetus) to be expelled before it is viable *c)* to cause to have an abortion 2. to check (a disease) before fully developed 3. to cut short (an action or operation of an aircraft, spacecraft, etc.), as because of some failure in the equipment —*n.* an aborting of the action of an aircraft, spacecraft, etc.

a-bor-ti-cide (ə bōr'ta sid') *n.* [ABORT(ON) + -CIDE] 1. destruction of the fetus in the womb 2. an abortifacient

a-bor-ti-fi-cient (ə bōr'te fā'shent) *adj.* [ABORT(ON) + -FACIENT] causing abortion —*n.* a drug or device that causes abortion

a-bor-tion (ə bōr'shan) *n.* [L. *abortio*: see ABORT] 1. expulsion of a fetus from the womb before it is sufficiently developed to survive; miscarriage: called *criminal abortion* when unlawfully induced 2. an aborted fetus 3. anything immature and incomplete, as a deformed creature, a badly developed plan, etc. 4. *Biol. a)* arrest of development *b)* an organ whose development has been arrested

***a-bor-tion-ist** (-ist) *n.* a person who effects an abortion

a-bor-tive (ə bōr'tiv) *adj.* [ME. *abortif* < L. *abortivus*: see ABORT] 1. coming to nothing; unsuccessful; fruitless 2. *Biol.* arrested in development; rudimentary 3. *Med. a)* causing abortion *b)* halting a disease process 4. [Obs.] born prematurely —*SYN.* see FUTILE

ABO system the system of antigens found on human red blood cells, together with the corresponding antibodies of these antigens: antigens inherited determine major blood types (A, B, AB, O) and their compatibility in transfusion

a-bound (ə baund') *vi.* [ME. *abounden* < OFr. *abonder* < L. *abundare*, to overflow < *ab-*, away + *undare*, to rise in waves < *unda*, a wave] 1. to be plentiful; exist in large numbers or amounts [tropical plants *abound* in the jungle] 2. to have plenty; be filled; be wealthy (in) or teem (with) [a land that *abounds* in grain, woods that *abound* with game]

a-bout (ə baʊt') *adv.* [ME. *aboute(n)* < OE. *onbutan*, around < *on*, on + *be*, by + *utan*, outside < *ut*, out: all senses develop from the sense of "around"] 1. on every side; all around [look *about*] 2. here and there; in all directions [travel *about*] 3. in circumference; around the outside [ten miles *about*] 4. near [standing somewhere *about*] 5. in the opposite direction; to a reversed position [turn it *about*] 6. in succession or rotation [play fair—turn and turn *about*] 7. nearly; approximately [about four years old] 8. [Colloq.] all but; almost [just *about* ready] —*adj.* [used only in the predicate] 1. astir; on the move [he is up and *about* again] 2. in the vicinity; prevalent [typhoid is *about*] —*prep.* 1. around; on all sides of 2. here and there in; everywhere in 3. near to 4. with; on (one's person) [have your wits *about* you] 5. concerned with; attending to [go *about* your business] 6. intending; on the point of (followed by an infinitive) [I am *about* to say something] 7. having to do with; concerning [a book *about* ships] 8. in connection with —*how* (or *what*) *about* [Colloq.] 1. what is your wish, opinion, or information concerning? [how *about* going to a movie?] 2. isn't (that) interesting? [how *about* that?] —*not about* to not likely or willing to (do something)

***a-bout-face** (ə baʊt'fās', -fās'; for *v.* a baʊt'fās') *n.* 1. a sharp turn to the opposite direction, esp. in response to a military command 2. a sharp change in attitude or opinion

—*vi.* -faced', -fac'ing to turn or face in the opposite direction

a-bout-ship (ə baʊt'ship') *vi.* to tack a ship

a-bove (ə buv') *adv.* [ME. *above(n)* < OE. *abufan*, *onbufan*, overhead, above < *on-*, intens. + *bufan* < *be*, by + *ufan*, over, on high] 1. in, at, or to a higher place; overhead; up 2. in or to heaven 3. at a previous place (in a piece of writing): often used in hyphenated compounds [*above-mentioned*] 4. higher in power, status, etc. —*prep.* 1. higher than; over; on top of 2. beyond; past [the road *above* the village] 3. at a point upstream of 4. superior to; better than [above the average] 5. too honorable to engage in [not *above* cheating] 6. in excess of; more than [above fifty dollars] —*adj.* placed, found, mentioned, etc. above or earlier [as stated in the *above* rules] —*n.* something that is above —*above* all most of all; mainly

a-bove-board (-bōrd') *adv.*, *adj.* [ABOVE + BOARD (table): orig. a cardplayer's term for cards in plain view] without dishonesty or concealment [be open and *aboveboard* with me]

tab o-vo (ab'ōvō) [L., from the egg] from the beginning

ab-ra-ca-dab-ra (ab'rā kā dāb'rā) *n.* [LL., prob. of Balkan origin, but assumed to be < LGr. *Abraxas*, the almighty God] 1. a word supposed to have magic powers, and hence used in incantations, on amulets, etc. 2. a magic spell or formula 3. foolish or meaningless talk; gibberish

***a-brad-ant** (ə brād'nt) *adj.* abrading —*n.* an abrasive

ab-rade (ə brād') *vt.*, *vi.* ab-rad'ed, ab-rad'ing [L. *abradere* < *ab-*, away + *radere*, to scrape] to scrape or rub off; wear away by scraping or rubbing —*ab-rad'er* *n.*

A-bram-ham (ā'brā ham') [Heb., lit., father of many: the original form, *Abram*, means "father is exalted": see Gen. 17:5] 1. a masculine name: dim. *Abe* 2. *Bible* the first patriarch and ancestor of the Hebrews: Gen. 12-25 —in Abraham's bosom 1. at rest with one's dead ancestors 2. in a state of heavenly bliss, peace, etc.

Abraham, Plains of plateau in the city of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence: site of a battle (1759) in which the British under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm, giving Britain control of Canada

A-bram (ā'brām) same as ABRAHAM

a-bran-chi-ate (ā brān'kē it, -āt') *adj.* [< Gr. *a-*, not + *branchia*, gills + -ATE] without gills —*n.* an animal without gills Also *a-bran'chi-al* (-əl)

ab-ra-sion (ə brā'zhən) *n.* [LL. *abrasio* < L. *abradere*: see ABRAD] 1. a scraping or rubbing off, as of skin 2. a wearing away by rubbing or scraping, as of rock by wind, water, etc. 3. an abraded spot or area

ab-ra-sive (ə brā'siv) *adj.* [< L. *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*, to ABRAD + -IVE] 1. causing abrasion 2. tending to provoke anger, ill will, etc.; aggressively annoying; irritating —*n.* a substance used for grinding, polishing, etc., as sandpaper or emery

ā-bra-zo (ā brā'thō, -sō) *n.*, *pl.* -zos (-thōs, -sōs) [Sp.] an embrace or hug, esp. in greeting a person

ab-re-act (ab'rē akt') *vt.* [back-formation < ABREACTION] *Psychoanalysis* to relieve (a repressed emotion), as by talking about it

ab-re-ac-tion (-ak'shan) *n.* [AB- + REACTION, after G. *abreagierung*] *Psychoanalysis* the process of abreacting (a repressed emotion)

a-breast (ə brest') *adv.*, *adj.* [A- + BREAST] 1. side by side, as in going or facing forward (often with *of* or *with*) 2. informed (of) or conversant (with) recent developments

a-bridge (ə brij') *vt.* a-bridged', a-bridg'ing [ME. *abregen* < OFr. *abregier* < LL. *abbreviare*: see ABBREVIATE] 1. to reduce in scope, extent, etc.; shorten 2. to shorten by using fewer words but keeping the main contents; condense 3. to lessen or curtail (rights, authority, etc.) 4. [Rare] to deprive (of rights, privileges, etc.) —*SYN.* see SHORTEN —*a-bridg'a-ble*, *a-bridge'a-ble* *adj.* —*a-bridg'er* *n.*

a-bridg-ment, **a-bridge-ment** (ə brij'mənt) *n.* [ME. *abregement* < OFr. < *abregier*: see ABRIDGE] 1. an abridging or being abridged; reduction 2. a curtailment, as of rights 3. an abridged or condensed form of a book, etc. *SYN.*—*abridgment* describes a work condensed from a larger work by omitting the less important parts, but keeping the main contents more or less unaltered; an *abstract* is a short statement of the essential contents of a book, court record, etc. often used as an index to the original material; *brief* and *summary* both imply a statement of the main points of the matter under consideration [the *brief* of a legal argument], *summary*, especially, connoting a recapitulating statement; a *synopsis* is a condensed, orderly treatment, as of the plot of a novel, that permits a quick general view of the whole; a *digest* is a concise, systematic treatment, generally more comprehensive in scope than a *synopsis*, and, in the case of technical material, often arranged under titles for quick reference; an *epitome* is a statement of the essence of a subject in the shortest possible form —*ANT.* expansion

a-broach (ə brōch') *adv.*, *adj.* [ME. *abroche* < *a-*, on + *broche*, skewer, spit: see BROACH] 1. opened so that the liquid contents can come out; broached 2. in motion; astir

a-broad (ə brōd') *adv.* [ME. *abrode* < *on brod*: see ON + BROAD] 1. broadly; far and wide 2. in circulation; current [a report is *abroad* that he has won] 3. outside one's house; outdoors [to stroll *abroad*] 4. outside one's own country; to or in foreign countries 5. wide of the mark; in error —from abroad from a foreign land or lands

ab-ro-gate (ab'rā gāt') *vt.* -gat'ed, -gat'ing [< L. *abrogatus*,

or recumbent position; deposit (often with *on* or *in*) [*lay* the pen on the desk/ 3. *a*) to put down or place (bricks, carpeting, etc.) in the correct position or way for a specific purpose. *b*) to cause to be situated in a particular place or condition [*the scene is laid in France*/ *c*) to establish or prepare as a basis or for use [*to lay the groundwork*/ 4. to place; put; set; esp. of something abstract [*to lay emphasis on accuracy*/ 5. to produce and deposit (an egg or eggs) 6. *a*) to cause to subside or settle [*lay the dust*/ *b*) to allay, suppress, overcome, or appease [*to lay a ghost, lay one's fears*/ 7. to press or smooth down [*to lay the nap of cloth*/ 8. to bet (a specified sum, etc.) 9. to impose or place (a tax, penalty, etc. *on* or *upon*) 10. to work out; devise [*to lay plans*/ 11. to prepare (a table) for a meal; set with silverware, plates, etc. 12. to advance, present, or assert [*to lay claim to property*, *to lay a matter before the voters*/ 13. to attribute; ascribe; charge; impute [*to lay the blame on someone*/ 14. *a*) to form (the strands of a rope) by twisting yarn *b*) to form (a rope) by arranging and twisting the strands ★15. [Slang] to have sexual intercourse with 16. *Mil.* to aim (a cannon) at the required elevation —*vi.* 1. to lay an egg or eggs 2. to bet; wager 3. to lie; recline: a dialectal or substandard usage 4. [Dial.] to get ready; plan [*laying to rob a store*/ 5. *Naut.* to station oneself in a required or specified position [*they lay aft*/ —*n.* 1. the way or position in which something is situated or arranged [*the lay of the land*/ ★2. a share in the profits of some enterprise, esp. of a whaling expedition 3. the direction or amount of twist of the strands of a rope, cable, etc. ★4. [Colloq.] terms of employment, a sale, etc. ★5. [Slang] *a*) an instance of sexual intercourse *b*) a woman regarded as a sexual partner 6. [Chiefly Brit. Slang] one's occupation, esp. as a criminal —*lay about* (one) 1. to deliver blows on all sides; strike out in every direction 2. to act energetically —*lay a course* 1. *Naut.* to proceed in a certain direction without the need for tacking 2. to make plans to do something —*lay aside* 1. to put to one side; lay out of the way 2. to save; lay away —*lay away* 1. to set aside for future use; save ★2. to set (merchandise) aside for future delivery ★3. to bury (usually in the passive) —*lay by* 1. to save; lay away 2. [Dial.] ★*a*) to cultivate (a crop) for the last time *b*) to harvest (a crop or crops) —*lay down* 1. to sacrifice or give up (one's life) 2. to assert or declare emphatically 3. to bet; wager 4. to store away, as wine in a cellar —*lay for* [Colloq.] to be waiting to attack —*lay in* to get and store away —*lay into* [Slang] 1. to attack and hit repeatedly; beat 2. to attack with words; scold —*lay it on* (thick) to exaggerate, esp. in praising or blaming —*lay off* 1. to put (a garment, etc.) aside ★2. to put (an employee) out of work, esp. temporarily 3. to mark off the boundaries of ★4. [Slang] *a*) to cease *b*) to stop criticizing, teasing, etc. *c*) to stop for a rest 5. [Slang] to transfer part of (a bet) to another bookmaker so as to minimize risk: said of a bookmaker —*lay on* 1. to spread on 2. to attack with force; strike repeatedly —*lay oneself open* to expose oneself to attack, blame, etc. —*lay open* 1. to open up; cut open 2. to expose; uncover —*lay out* 1. to spend 2. to arrange according to a plan 3. to spread out (clothes, equipment, etc.) ready for wear, inspection, etc. 4. to make (a dead body) ready for burial 5. [Slang] to knock down or make unconscious 6. [Slang] to scold or censure (someone) —*lay over* ★to stop a while in a place before going on —*lay (something) on* (someone) [Slang] 1. to tell (something) to (someone) 2. to give (something) to (someone) —*lay to* 1. to attribute to; credit to or blame on 2. to apply oneself with vigor 3. *Naut.* *a*) to check the motion of a ship and cause it to become stationary *b*) to lie more or less stationary with the bow to the wind —*lay to rest* to bury; inter —*lay up* 1. to store for future use; hoard 2. to disable; confine to bed or the sickroom 3. to put (a ship) in dock, as for repairs

lay² (lā) *pt. of LIE¹*

lay³ (lā) *adj.* [ME. *lai* < OFr. < LL. (Ec.) *laicus*, lay, not priestly < Gr. *laikos* < *laos*, the people] 1. of or consisting of the laity, or ordinary people, as distinguished from the clergy 2. not belonging to or connected with a given profession; nonprofessional [*a legal handbook for lay readers*/ **lay⁴** (lā) *n.* [ME. & OFr. *lai* < Bret. **laid*, song, akin to Ir. *laod*] 1. a short poem, esp. a narrative poem, for singing, orig. as by a medieval minstrel 2. [Archaic or Poet.] a song or melody

lay-a-bout (lā'ə bout') *n.* [Brit. Colloq.] a loafer; bum

Lay-a-mon (lā'ə mən, li'ə) *fl. c.* 1200; Eng. poet and chronicler

lay analyst a psychoanalyst who is not a medical doctor

lay-a-way plan (lā'ə wā') a method of buying by making a deposit on something which is delivered only after it is paid for in full, as by monthly payments

lay brother a member of a monastery who has taken certain simple vows and wears a distinctive habit but is, not in holy orders: generally employed in manual labor

lay-by (-bi') *n.* 1. a widened section of a stream, canal, etc. for vessels to lay over or pass 2. a railroad siding 3. [Brit.] a widened section or turnout along a highway, for emergency parking

lay day [short for *delay day*] 1. *Commerce* any of the days allowed for loading or unloading a ship without payment

of extra charge 2. *Naut.* any of the days that a ship is delayed in port

layer (lā'ər) *n.* 1. a person or thing that lays 2. a single thickness, coat, fold, or stratum 3. a shoot or twig (of a living plant) bent down and partly covered with earth so that it may take root —*vt.*, *vi.* to grow (a plant) by means of a layer (sense 3)

layer-age (lā'ər ij) *n.* the growing of plants by layering

layer cake a cake made in two or more layers, with icing, preserves, etc. between them

layer-ette (lā'et') *n.* [Fr., dim. of *laie*, packing box, drawer < Fl. *laeye* < MDu. *lade*, a chest, trunk < Gmc. **hlathō*, container < base of LADE] a complete outfit for a newborn baby, including clothes, bedding, and accessories

lay figure [earlier *layman* < Du. *leeman* < MDu. *led*, limb, joint, akin to OE. *liht*, limb + *man*, man] 1. an artist's jointed model of the human form, on which drapery is arranged to get the proper effect 2. a person who is a mere puppet or a nonentity

lay-man (lā'mən) *n.*, *pl.* -men (-mən) [LAY¹ + MAN] 1. a member of the laity; person not a clergyman 2. a person not belonging to or skilled in a given profession [*a medical textbook not for the layman*]

lay-off (lā'of') *n.* [*<* phr. LAY OFF] the act of laying off; esp., temporary unemployment, or the period of this

lay of the land 1. the way the land is situated; arrangement of the terrain 2. the existing state or disposition of affairs Also, chiefly Brit., *lie of the land*

lay-out (lā'out') *n.* 1. the act of laying something out 2. the manner in which anything is laid out; arrangement; specif., the plan or makeup of a newspaper, book, page, advertisement, etc. 3. the thing laid out 4. the art or process of arranging type, illustrations, etc. in an advertisement, newspaper, etc. 5. an outfit or set, as of tools 6. [Colloq.] a residence, factory, etc., esp. when large and complex

lay-o-ver (-ō'vər) *n.* [*<* phr. LAY OVER] a stopping for a while in some place during a journey

lay reader a layman authorized to conduct some religious services, as in the Episcopal Church, or to read portions of the service, as in the Roman Catholic Church

lay-up (-up') *n.* ★*Basketball* a leaping, one-handed shot made from a position very close to the basket, usually off the backboard

la-zar (lā'ər, lā'zər) *n.* [ME. < ML. *lazarus*, leper < LL. (Ec.) *Lazarus* < Gr. (Ec.) *Lazaros*, LAZARUS] [Rare] an impoverished, diseased beggar, esp. a leper

laz-a-ret-to (lā'ə ret'tō) *n.*, *pl.* -tos [It. < Venetian *lazareto*, *nazareto* < Venetian church of Santa Madonna di Nazaret, used as a plague hospital during the 15th c.; initial *l-* after *lazzaro*, leper: see LAZAR] 1. formerly, a public hospital for poor people having contagious diseases, esp. for lepers 2. a building or ship used as a quarantine station 3. in certain ships, a storage space between decks Also, and for 3 usually, *laz'a-ret'*, *laz'a-rette'* (-ret')

Laz-a-rus (lā'ə rəs) [LL. (Ec.) < Gr. (Ec.) *Lazaros* < Heb. *el'āzār*, lit., God has helped] 1. a masculine name 2. *Bible* *a*) the brother of Mary and Martha, raised from the dead by Jesus: John 11 *b*) the diseased beggar in Jesus' parable of the rich man and the beggar: Luke 16:19-31 —*n.* [often *l-*] any horribly diseased beggar, esp. a leper

Laz-a-rus (lā'ə rəs), Emma 1849-87; U.S. poet

laze (lāz) *vi.* *lazed*, *lazing* [back-formation < LAZY] to be lazy or idle; loaf —*vt.* to spend (time, etc.) in idleness (often with *away*) —*n.* an act or instance of lazing

laz-u-lite (lā'z'yoō lit') *n.* [G. *lazulith*, altered (after ML. *lazulum*, azure < Gr. *lithos*, stone) < earlier *lazarstein* < ML. *lazar* (see AZURE) + *stein*, STONE] a glassy, azure-blue mineral, (Mg,Fe)Al₂(PO₄)₂(OH), that is a monoclinic hydrous aluminum phosphate

la-zy (lā'zē) *adj.* -*zi-er*, -*zi-est* [Early ModE., prob. < MLowG. or MDu., as in MLowG. *lasich*, slack, loose < IE. *les-*, slack, tired, akin to base **lēi-* (see LATE)] 1. not eager or willing to work or exert oneself; indolent; slothful 2. slow and heavy; sluggish [*a lazy river*/ 3. tending to cause laziness [*a lazy day*/ ★4. designating or of a letter or figure placed on its side in a livestock brand —*vi.*, *vt.* -*zied*, -*zy-ing* same as LAZE —*la'zi-ly* *adv.* —*la'zi-ness* *n.*

la-zy-bones (-bōnz') *n.* [Colloq.] a lazy person

★Laz-y Susan a revolving tray placed at the center of a dining table, from which one can help oneself to food

lazy tongs a device consisting of a series of jointed bars crossing each other: it can be extended to pick up or deposit small objects at a distance

laz-za-ro-ne (lā'z'ə rō'nē; lī. lā'z'ə rō'nē) *n.*, *pl.* -rō'ni (-nē) [It. < *lazzaro*, leper: see LAZAR] any of a class of homeless beggars formerly common on the streets of Naples

lb. [L. *libra*, *pl. librae*] pound; pounds

L.B. 1. [L. *Liberalium Baccalaureus*] Bachelor of Letters 2. Local Board

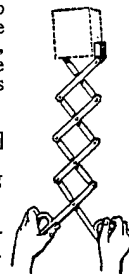
L bar (or **beam**) a steel bar or beam having an I-shaped cross section

lbs. pounds

LC- U.S. Navy landing craft (following letter indicates type, as LCV, Landing Craft-Vehicle)

L/C, I/c letter of credit

L.C. Library of Congress



LAZY TONGS

3. [Obs.] a) to take no notice of b) to let go —SYN. see NEGLECT —o-mit'ter n.

om-ma-tid-i-um (ām'ē tid'ē am) n., pl. -i-a (-ē) [ModL., dim. < Gr. *omma* (gen. *ommatos*), the eye, akin to *ōps*, EYE] any of the structural elements forming the compound eye of an insect, some crustaceans, etc.: each element is a complete photoreceptor in itself, having a lens, pigment, light-sensitive cells, etc. —**om-ma-tid'i-al** adj.

om-mat-o-phore (ə mat'ə fōr') n. [*Gr. ommatos* (see prec.) + *-PHORE*] same as EYESTALK

Om-mi-ad (ō mī'ad) n., pl. -ads, -a-des' (-ē dēz') same as OMAIAD

om-ni- (ām'ni, -nə) [L. < *omnis*, all] a combining form meaning all, everywhere [*omniscient*]

om-ni-bus (ām'nə bəs, -ni bus') n., pl. -bus'es [Fr. < (*voiture*) *omnibus*, lit., (carriage) for all < L., dat. pl. of *omnis*, all] 1. same as BUS (sense 1) 2. a collection in a single, large volume of previously published works, as by a single author or related in theme, etc. —adj. including many things or having a variety of purposes or uses

omnibus bill a legislative bill containing many miscellaneous provisions, appropriations, etc.

om-ni-di-rec-tion-al (ām'ni dē rek'shən 'l) adj. [OMNI- + *DIRECTIONAL*] for sending or receiving radio or sound waves in or from any direction

om-ni-far-i-ous (ām'nə fer'ē əs) adj. [L. *omnifarius*, of all sorts < *omnis*, all + *-farius*: see BIFARIOUS] of all kinds, varieties, or forms

om-nif-ic (ām nif'ik) adj. [ML. *omnificus* < L. *omnis*, all + *facere*, to make, do] creating all things: also **om-nif-i-cent** (-ē s'nt)

om-nip-o-tence (ām nip'ə təns) n. [MFr. < LL. *omnipotentia*] 1. the state or quality of being omnipotent 2. an omnipotent force; specif., [O-] God

om-nip-o-tent (-tənt) adj. [ME. < OFr. < L. *omnipotens* < *omnis*, all + *potens*, able: see POTENT] having unlimited power or authority; all-powerful —the Omnipotent God —**om-nip-o-tent-ly** adv.

om-ni-pres-ent (ām'ni prez'nt) adj. [ML. *omnipraesens* < L. *omnis*, all + *praesens*, PRESENT] present in all places at the same time —**om-ni-pres-ence** n.

SYN.—**omnipresent**, strictly applicable only to the Deity in its implication of presence in all places at the same time, is loosely used of anything that is always present within a given sphere (the *omnipresent* spirit of competition in business); **ubiquitous** implies a being present, or seeming to be present, everywhere but not always at the same time or place (the trillium is a *ubiquitous* spring wildflower)

om-ni-range (ām'nə rānj') n. [*< omni* (directional radio) range] a system of navigation by means of a radio transmitter on the ground that sends signals in all directions, from which an airplane pilot can receive his bearing

om-nis-ci-ence (ām nish'əns) n. [ME. < ML. *omniscientia*] the state or quality of being omniscient

om-nis-cient (-ənt) adj. [ML. *omnisciens* < L. *omnis*, all + *sciens*, knowing: see SCIENCE] having infinite knowledge; knowing all things —the Omniscient God —**om-nis-cient-ly** adv.

om-ni-um-gath-er-um (ām'nē əm gath'ər əm) n. [L. *omnium*, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all + Latinized form of GATHER] a miscellaneous collection of persons or things

om-ni-vore (ām'nə vōr') n. [*< ModL. omnivora* (pl.), old designation for the group containing the pig < L., neut. pl. of *omnivorus*, OMNIVOROUS] an omnivorous person or animal

om-ni-vor-ous (ām niv'ər əs) adj. [L. *omnivorus*: see OMNI- & VOROUS] 1. eating any sort of food, esp. both animal and vegetable food 2. taking in everything indiscriminately, as with the intellect (an *omnivorous* reader) —**om-ni-vor-ous-ly** adv. —**om-ni-vor-ous-ness** n.

o-mo-pa-gi-a (ō'mə fā'jē ə, -fā'jə) n. [Gr. *ōmophagia* < *ōmos*, raw + *phagēin*, to eat: see PHAGOUS] the eating of raw flesh —**o-moph-a-gist** (ō mäf'ə jist) n. —**o-moph'a-gous** (-gəs), **o-mo-phag'ic** (-faj'ik) adj.

Om-pa-le (ām'fə lē') Gr. *Myth.* a queen of Lydia in whose service Hercules, dressed as a woman, did womanly tasks for three years to appease the gods

om-pa-lo- (ām'fə lō, -lə) [*< Gr. omphalos*, the NAVEL] a combining form meaning the navel, umbilicus

om-pa-los (-ləs) n. [see prec.] 1. same as NAVEL 2. a central point 3. a rounded stone in Apollo's temple at Delphi, regarded as the center of the world by the ancients

om-pa-lo-skep-sis (ām'fə lō skep'sis) n. [OMPHALO- + Gr. *skepsis*, a viewing: for base see SKEPTIC] the act of contemplating one's navel, as an exercise for mystics

Omsk (ōmsk) city in W Siberia, on the Irtysh River: pop. 746,000

O-mu-ta (ō'mū tā') seaport in NW Kyushu, Japan, on an inlet of the East China Sea: pop. 221,000

On (än) Biblical name of HELIOPOLIS

on (än, ön) prep. [ME. < OE. *on*, *an*, akin to G. *an*, Goth. *ana*, ON. *ā* < IE. base **an*, **anō*, prob. meaning "obliquely toward, slanting toward," whence Gr. *ana*] 1. in a position above, but in contact with and supported by; upon 2. in contact with (any surface); covering or attached

to 3. so as to be supported by (to lean *on* one's elbow/ 4. in the surface of (a scar *on* the body/ 5. near to; by (a cottage *on* the lake, seated *on* my right/ 6. at or during the time of (on entering, *on* the first day/ 7. with (something specified) as the ground or basis (based *on* his diary, *on* purpose/ 8. connected with, as a part (on the faculty/ 9. engaged in (on a trip/ 10. in a condition or state of (on parole/ 11. as a result of (a profit *on* the sale/ 12. in the direction or vicinity of (light shone *on* us/ 13. so as to affect (to put a curse *on* someone/ 14. through the use or medium of (to live *on* bread, to act *on* TV/ 15. with regard to; concerning (an essay *on* war/ 16. coming after: used to indicate repetition (to suffer insult *on* insult/ ★17. [Colloq.] chargeable to; at the expense of (a drink *on* the house/ ★18. [Slang] using; addicted to (to be *on* drugs/ 19. [Slang] carried by (to have *on* money *on* one/ 20. [Dial.] used variously for OF, AT, ABOUT, FOR, IN —adv. 1. in or into a situation or position of contacting, being supported by, or covering (put your shoes *on*/ 2. in a direction to or toward (he looked *on*/ 3. in advance; forward; ahead (move *on*/ 4. lastingly; continuously (she sang *on*/ 5. into operation, performance, or action (switch *on* the light/ ★6. Baseball on base 7. Theater on stage —adj. 1. in action, operation, or occurrence (the TV is *on*/ 2. near or nearer 3. arranged or planned for (tomorrow's game is still *on*/ 4. Cricket designating that side of the field, or of the wicket, where the batsman stands —n. 1. the fact or state of being *on* 2. Cricket the on side —and so on and more like the preceding; and so forth —★have something on someone [Colloq.] to have unfavorable evidence against someone —on and off not continuously; intermittently —on and on continuously; at great length —on to [Slang] aware of or familiar with, esp. aware of the real nature or meaning of ON-, ON-, O.N. Old Norse

—**on** a n-forming suffix designating: 1. [*< -on* in argon] an inert gas (radon/ 2. [*< -on* in ion] a subatomic particle (neutron/ 3. [*< -one*] a chemical compound that is not a ketone or has no ketone group (cufferron/

on-a-ger (än'ə jər) n., pl. -grī' (-grī'), -gers [ME. < L. < Gr. *onagros*, wild ass < *onos*, ass + *agrios*, wild < *agros*, field: see ACRE] 1. a wild ass (*Equus onager*) of C Asia 2. a catapult for throwing stones, used in ancient and medieval warfare

o-nan-ism (ō'nə niz'm) n. [*< Onan*, son of Judah (cf. Gen. 38:9) + *-ISM*] 1. withdrawal in sexual intercourse before ejaculation 2. same as MASTURBATION —**o-nan-ist** n. —**o-nan-is'tic** adj.

once (wuns) adv. [ME. *ones*, gen. of *on*, ONE] 1. one time; one time only (to eat *once* a day/ 2. at any time; at all; ever (he'll succeed if *once* given a chance/ 3. at some time in the past; formerly (a *once* famous man/ 4. by one degree or grade (a cousin *once* removed/ —conj. as soon as; if ever; whenever (once he is tired, he will quit/ —adj. former; quondam —n. one time (go this *once*/ —all at once 1. all at the same time 2. suddenly —at once 1. immediately 2. at the same time —for once for at least one time —once and again time after time; repeatedly —once (and) for all finally; decisively; conclusively —once in a while now and then; occasionally —once or twice not often; a few times —once upon a time a long time ago

★**once-o-ver** (wuns'ō'vər) n. [Colloq.] 1. a quick, comprehensive look or examination; swiftly appraising glance 2. a quick, cursory or light cleaning or going-over

on-cid-i-um (än sid'ē əm) n. [ModL. < Gr. *onkos*, barbed hook (for IE. base see ANKLE) + ModL. *-idium* (< Gr. *-idion*, dim. suffix): from form of the labellum] any of a genus (*Oncidium*) of tropical American orchids

★**on-co-gene** (än'kə jēn') n. [*< Gr. onkos*, mass + *GENE*] any of various genes that, when activated as by radiation or a virus, may cause a normal cell to become cancerous —**on-co-gen'ic** (-jen'ik) adj.

on-col-o-gy (än käl'ə jē, än-) n. [*< Gr. onkos*, a mass + *-LOGY*] the branch of medicine dealing with tumors —**on-co-log'ic** (-kə lāj'ik) adj. —**on-col'o-gist** n.

on-com-ing (än'kum'in) adj. 1. coming nearer; approaching 2. coming forth; emerging —n. approach

one (wun) adj. [ME. < OE. *an*, akin to G. *ein*, Goth. *ains* < IE. **oinos* (whence Gr. *oinē*, L. *unus*, OIr. *den*) < **e-*, **es-*, prefixed pronominal stem meaning "the, this, this one"] 1. being a single thing or unit; not two or more 2. characterized by unity; forming a whole; united; undivided (with *one* accord/ 3. designating a person or thing as contrasted with or opposed to another or others (from *one* day to another/ 4. being uniquely or strikingly the person or thing specified (the *one* solution to the problem/ 5. single in kind; the same (all of *one* mind/ 6. designating a single, but not clearly specified, person or thing; a certain (*one* day last week/; also used as an intensive substitute for the indefinite article (she's *one* beautiful girl/ —n. 1. the number expressing unity or designating a single unit: the lowest cardinal number and the first used in counting a series; 1; I 2. a single person or thing 3. something numbered one or marked with one pip, as the face of a die or domino ★4. [Colloq.]

fat, ape, car; ten, even; is, bite; gō, hōrn, tōol, look; oil, out; up, fur; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; n, ring; a for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; * as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. coeur; ô, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ô, Fr. coq; ü, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. ★Americanism; †foreign; *hypothetical; < derived from

Mary at the crucifixion of Jesus 2. any musical setting of this hymn
sta·bile (stā'b'l, -bil; also, and for n. usually, -bēl) *adj.* [*L. stabilis*: see **STABLE**, *adj.*] 1. stable; stationary; fixed in position 2. *Med.* resistant to moderate heat —*n.* a large piece of stationary abstract sculpture, usually a construction of metal, wire, wood, etc.: the analogue of **MOBILE**
sta·bil·i·ty (stā bil'ē tē) *n.*, *pl.* -ties [*ME. stabile* < *OFr. stable* < *L. stabilitas*] 1. the state or quality of being stable, or fixed; steadiness 2. firmness of character, purpose, or resolution 3. *a)* resistance to change; permanence *b)* resistance to chemical decomposition 4. the capacity of an object to return to equilibrium or to its original position after having been displaced 5. *R.C.Ch.* a vow taken by some monks to remain for life in the same monastery
sta·bi·lize (stā'bē līz') *vt.* -lized', -līz'ing [*Fr. stabiliser* < *L. stabilis*: see **STABLE** & -IZE] 1. to make stable, or firm 2. to keep from changing or fluctuating, as in price 3. to give stability to (an airplane, ship, etc.) with a stabilizer —*vi.* to become stabilized —**sta·bi·lī·za·tion** *n.*
sta·bi·līz·er (-līz'ər) *n.* a person or thing that stabilizes; specif., *a)* any of the airfoils or vanes that keep an airplane steady in flight, specif. the horizontal component of the tail section *b)* a device used to steady a ship in rough waters, esp. a gyro-stabilizer; also, a gyroscope used to keep instruments on a ship, aircraft, etc. in a steady position *c)* any additive used in substances and compounds to keep them stable, retard deterioration, etc.
sta·ble (stā'b'l) *adj.* -bler, -blest [*ME. < OFr. estable* < *L. stabilis* < *stare*, to STAND] 1. *a)* not easily moved or thrown off balance; firm; steady *b)* not likely to break down, fall apart, or give way; fixed 2. firm in character, purpose, or resolution; steadfast 3. not likely to change or be affected adversely; lasting; enduring 4. capable of returning to equilibrium or original position after having been displaced 5. *Chem., Physics* *a)* not readily decomposing or changing from one state of matter to another *b)* not undergoing spontaneous change 6. *Nuclear Physics* incapable of radio-active decay —**sta·bly** *adv.*
sta·ble (stā'b'l) *n.* [*ME. < OFr. estable* < *L. stabulum* < *stare*, to STAND] 1. *a)* a building in which horses or cattle are sheltered and fed *b)* a group of animals kept or belonging in such a building 2. *a)* all the racehorses belonging to one owner *b)* the people employed to take care of and train such a group of racehorses 3. [*Colloq.*] all the athletes, writers, performers, etc. under one management, with one agent, etc. —*vt.*, *vi.* -bled, -bling to lodge, keep, or be kept in or as in a stable
sta·ble·boy (-boi') *n.* a boy who works in a stable
sta·ble·man (-mən, -man') *n.*, *pl.* -men (-mən, -men') a man who works in a stable
sta·bling (stā'blīn) *n.* 1. a stable or stables 2. accommodations in a stable or stables, for horses, etc.
stab·lish (stab'lish) *vt.* *archaic var.* of **ESTABLISH**
stac·ca·to (stā kăt'ō) *adj.* [*It.*, pp. of *staccare*, short for *distaccare*, to detach] 1. *Music* with distinct breaks between successive tones: usually indicated by a dot (staccato mark) placed over or under each note to be so produced: cf. **LEGATO**: abbrev. *stacc.* 2. made up of abrupt, distinct elements or sounds [a staccato outburst of gunfire] —*adv.* so as to be staccato —*n.*, *pl.* -tos something, as a speech pattern, that is staccato
stack (stāk) *n.* [*ME. stac* < *ON. stakkr* < *IE. *stāk-*, to stand, be placed < *stā-, to stand (cf. **STAND**)] 1. a large pile of straw, hay, etc., esp. one neatly arranged, as in a conical form, for outdoor storage 2. any somewhat orderly pile or heap, as of boxes, books, poker chips, etc. 3. a number of arms, esp. three rifles, leaning against one another on end so as to form a cone 4. in Great Britain, a unit of measure for wood, equal to 108 cubic feet 5. *a)* a number of chimney flues or pipes arranged together *b)* same as **SMOKESTACK** *6. [*pl.*] an extensive series of bookshelves, or the main area for shelving books in a library 7. *a)* the part of a computer memory used to store data temporarily *b)* the data so stored 8. [*Colloq.*] a large number or amount —*vt.* 1. to pile or arrange in a stack 2. to load with stacks of something 3. to assign (aircraft) to various altitudes for circling while awaiting a turn to land 4. to arrange in advance underhandedly so as to predetermine the outcome (to stack a jury) —*vi.* to form a stack —**stack the cards** (or deck) 1. to arrange the order of playing cards secretly so that certain cards are dealt to certain players 2. to prearrange circumstances, usually secretly and unfairly —**stack up** *1. to amount (to a specified sum) *2. to stand in comparison (with or against); measure up —**stack'a·ble** *adj.* —**stack'er** *n.*
stacked (stāk't) *adj.* *1. [*Slang*] having a full, shapely figure; curvaceous: said of a woman
***stacked** (or **stack**) *heel* a heel on a woman's shoe composed of several layers, as of leather, of alternating shades
stack·up (stāk'up') *n.* an arrangement of circling aircraft at various altitudes awaiting their turn to land
stac·te (stāk'tē) *n.* [*ME. stacten* < acc. of *L. stacte*, oil of myrrh < *Gr. staktē* < *stazein*, to drip: for *IE.* base see **STAGNATE**] a spice used by the ancient Hebrews in preparing incense: Ex. 30:34
stad·dle (stad'l) *n.* [*ME. stadel* < *OE. stathol*, akin to *G. stadel*, barn: for *IE.* base see **STAND**] [*Archaic* or *Dial.*]

a lower part or support; specif., the base or supporting framework of a stack, as of hay
stade (stād) *n.* [*Fr. < L. stadium*, **STADIUM**] same as **STADIUM** (sense 1 b)
stad·hold·er (stad'hōl'dər) *n.* [*< Du. stadhouder* < *stad*, a place (akin to **STEAD**) + *houder*, a holder < *houden*, to HOLD] 1. orig., the governor or viceroy of a province of the Netherlands 2. the chief magistrate of the 16th-17th-cent. Netherlands republic Also **stad'thold'er** (stat'')
sta·di·a·l (stā'dē ə) *n.* [*It.*, prob. < *L.*, *pl.* of *stadium* (see **STADIUM**)] a method of surveying in which distances and elevations are obtained by observing the interval on a graduated, upright rod (*stadia rod*) intercepted by two parallel horizontal lines (*stadia hairs* or wires) in a surveyor's transit set up at a distance from the rod
sta·di·a·l (stā'dē ə) *n.* *alt. pl.* of **STADIUM**
sta·di·um (stā'dē əm) *n.*, *pl.* -di·a (-ə); also, and for sense 2 usually, -di·ums [*ME. < L. < Gr. stadion*, fixed standard of length, altered (after *stadios*, standing) < earlier *spadion* < *span*, to draw, pull (for *IE.* base see **SPAN**)] 1. in ancient Greece and Rome, *a)* a unit of linear measure, orig. equal to 600 Greek feet, or about 607 English feet *b)* a track for footraces, typically one stadium in length, with tiers of seats for spectators 2. a large oval, round, or U-shaped open structure, as for football, baseball, track events, etc., surrounded by tiers of seats, usually for thousands of spectators 3. *Zool.* a period or stage in the life history of an animal
Staël (stā), Madame de, baronne de Staël-Holstein, (born Anne Louise Germaine Necker) 1766-1817; *Fr.* writer & mistress of a popular salon
staff (staf, stāf) *n.*, *pl.* staffs; also, for senses 1 & 5, *staves* [*ME. staf* < *OE. staf*, akin to *G. stab* < *IE. base *stebh-*, post, pole, whence **STAMP**, **STEM**, *Sans. stabh-nāti*, (he) supports] 1. a stick, rod, or pole; specif., *a)* a stick used as a support in walking *b)* a pole or club used as a weapon *c)* a pole for supporting a banner or flag *d)* a rod, wand, crozier, etc. used as a symbol of authority *e)* [*Archaic*] a shaft, as of a lance *f)* any of several graduated sticks or rules used for measuring, as in surveying 2. a group of people assisting a chief, manager, president, or other leader 3. a group of officers serving a military or naval commanding officer in an advisory and administrative capacity without combat duties or command 4. a specific group of workers or employees (a teaching staff, newspaper staff, maintenance staff) 5. *Music* the five horizontal lines and four intermediate spaces on which music is written or printed —*adj.* of, by, for, or on a staff; specif., employed full-time on a magazine staff, etc. rather than as a freelance writer —*vt.* to provide with a staff, as of workers
***staff** (staf, stāf) *n.* [*< G. staffieren*, to fill out, decorate; via *Du. < OFr. estoffe*, stuff] a building material of plaster and fiber, used for temporary decorative work
staff·er (-ər) *n.* a member of a staff, as of a newspaper
staff officer 1. an officer serving on a staff *2. *U.S. Navy* a commissioned officer with nonmilitary duties, as a surgeon, chaplain, etc.
staff of life bread, regarded as the basic food
Staff·ford (staf'fərd) 1. county seat of Staffordshire, in the C part: pop. 49,000 2. same as **STAFFORDSHIRE**
Staff·ford·shire (-shir') county of WC England: 1,049 sq. mi.; pop. 985,000; county seat, Stafford
staff sergeant *1. *U.S. Army & Marine Corps* an enlisted man ranking above sergeant *2. *U.S. Air Force* an enlisted man ranking above airman first class
staff·tree (-trē') *n.* any of a genus (*Celastrus*) of shrubby, usually climbing, plants of the staff-tree family, growing in Asia, Australia, and N. America and including **BITTERSWEET** (sense 1) —*adj.* designating a family (*Celastraceae*) of widely distributed trees and twining shrubs bearing red seeds in pods and including khat, euonymus, etc.
stag (stag) *n.*, *pl.* stags, stag: see **PLURAL**, II, D, 1 [*ME. < OE. stagga*, akin to *ON. (andar)steggi*, drake; *IE.* base *stegh-, to stick] 1. *a)* a full-grown male deer; hart: said specif. of the European red deer *b)* the male of various other animals, as the caribou 2. a male animal, esp. a hog, castrated in maturity *3. *a)* a man who attends a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman *b)* a social gathering attended by men only —*adj.* *for men only (a stag dinner) —*vt.* *stagg*, *stag'ging* [*Brit. Slang*] to observe or follow secretly or furtively; spy on —*vi.* *to go to a party, etc. as a stag (sense 3 a) —*ago* *stag* [*Colloq.*] 1. to go as a stag (sense 3 a) 2. to go unescorted by a man
stag beetle any of a family (*Lucanidae*) of large beetles: the male has long, branched, antlerlike mandibles
stage (stāj) *n.* [*ME. < OFr. estage* < *VL. *stadium* < *L. status*, pp. of *stare*, to STAND] 1. a platform or dock 2. a scaffold for workmen 3. a level, floor, or story 4. *a)* a platform on which plays, speeches, etc. are presented *b)* any area, as in an arena theater, in which actors perform *c)* the whole working section of a theater, including the acting area, the backstage area, etc. *d)* the theater, drama, or acting as a profession (with the) 5. *a)* the scene of an event or series of events *b)* the center of attention 6. a place where a stop is made on a journey, esp., formerly, a regular stopping point for a stagecoach 7. the distance or a part of a route between stopping places; leg of a journey 8. *clipped form* of **STAGECOACH** 9. a shelf

a door, panel, wooden slats in grooves, a tambour. *tan* [a] a lly. [a] with four accompaniment n. [Fr., dim. used in Prov. usic for it rin: see prec.]



AMBOURINE

E. *tan* < IE. *domare*, Gr. domesticated or as pets 2. e and easy to domestication; dull (a *tame* or land —vt. mestic 2. gentle, docile, less intense; le, tameable n. mable . Timur the conquests ex-ages

-II any of a India and N smils, ancient Tamil Nadu) 331 sq. mi;

) 1895-1971;

manend, lit. a chief known hence, as St. saint of the ganization of i historically itical abuses: adj. of Tam-

tenth month

name of the



O'-SHANTER

in India] a ganeticus) that tamps; for tamping (a)ic to con- per with 1. s by bribing ; to damage.

pop. 147,000

aport in E

ized form of ; or stopper

of cotton or ity, wound, ut. to put a

m[am] 1. a uck with a

al.] 1. same n it, used to

tan leather 3. a) a yellowish-brown color b) such a color given to fair skin as by exposure to the sun or a sunlamp —adj. *tan/ner*, *tan/nest* 1. of or for tanning 2. yellowish-brown; tawny —vt. *tanned*, *tan/ning* [ME. *tannen* < Late OE. *tannian* < ML. *tannare* < the n.] 1. to change (hide) into leather by soaking in tannin 2. to produce a tan color in, as by exposure to the sun 3. [Colloq.] to whip severely; flog —vi. to become tanned —tan someone's hide [Colloq.] to flog someone severely

tan tangent

Ta-na (tā'nā) 1. lake in N Ethiopia: source of the Blue Nile: c.1,400 sq. mi. 2. river in E Kenya, flowing southeast into the Indian Ocean: c.500 mi.

Ta-nach (tā'nākh) n. [acronym formed from Heb. *torāh* (the Pentateuch), *nebi'im* (the Prophets), and *ketūbim* (the Hagiographa)] the Holy Scriptures of Judaism

tan-a-ger (tan'ə jər) n. [ModL. *tanagra* < Port. *tangara* < Braz. (Tupi) *tangara*] any of a large family (Thraupidae) of small, perching, sparrowlike, new-world songbirds: the males usually are brilliantly colored

Tan-a-gra (tan'ə grə, tən'ə grə) ancient Gr. town in Boeotia, known for the terra cotta figurines found there

Ta-na-na (tan'nā) river in E Alas., flowing northwest into the Yukon River: 800 mi.

Ta-na-na-rive (tā'nā nā rēv'; E. tən'nā rēv') former name of ANTANANARIVO

tan-bark (tan'bārk) n. any bark containing tannin, used to tan hides and, after the tannin has been extracted, to cover race tracks, circus rings, etc.

Tan-cred (tan'krɪd) 1078?-1112; Norman leader of the 1st Crusade

tan-dem (tan'dəm) adv. [orig. punning use of L. *tandem*, at length (of time)] one behind another; in single file —n. 1. a two-wheeled carriage drawn by horses harnessed tandem 2. a team, as of horses, harnessed tandem 3. a bicycle with two seats and sets of pedals placed tandem 4. a relationship between two persons or things involving cooperative action, mutual dependence, etc. /to work in tandem/ —adj. having two parts or things placed tandem

tan-door-i (tān door'ē) adj. [Hindi < *tandoor*, clay oven < Turk. < a Sem. source] 1. designating a kind of clay oven used for cooking in India 2. cooked in such an oven

Ta-ney (tō'nē), Roger B(rooke) 1777-1864; U.S. jurist; chief justice of the U.S. (1836-64)

Tang (tān) 618-906 A.D.; Chin. dynasty under which literature & art flourished & printing was developed

tang¹ (tan) n. [ME. *tange* < ON. *tangi*, a sting, point, dagger, nasalized form of base seen in TAG] 1. a projecting point or prong on a chisel, file, knife, etc. that fits into a handle, shaft, etc. 2. a strong and penetrating taste or odor 3. a touch or trace (of some quality) 4. a special or characteristic flavor, quality, etc. *5. same as SURGEON-FISH —vt. to provide (a knife, etc.) with a tang

tang² (tan) n. [echoic] a loud, ringing sound; twang —vt., vi. to sound with a loud ringing

Tan-gan-yi-ka (tan'gan yē'ka) 1. mainland region of Tanzania, on the E coast of Africa, a former Brit. trust territory: 361,800 sq. mi. 2. Lake, lake in EC Africa, between Tanganyika & Zaire: 12,700 sq. mi.

*tan-ge-lo (tan'jə lō') n., pl. -los' [TANG(ERINE) + (POM)ELO] a fruit produced by crossing a tangerine with a grapefruit

tan-gent (tan'jənt) adj. [L. *tangens*, prp. of *tangere*, to touch: see TACT] 1. that touches; touching 2. *Geom.* touching and not intersecting a curve or curved surface at one and only one point: said of a line or plane —n. [< ModL. (*linea*) *tangens*, tangent (line)] 1. *Geom.* a) a tangent line, curve, or surface b) the length of a straight line tangent to a curve, measured from the point of tangency to the intersection of the tangent line with the x-axis

2. *Trigonometry* the ratio between the side opposite a given acute angle in a right triangle and the adjacent side; reciprocal of the cotangent of an angle or arc —SYN. see ADJACENT —go (or fly) off at (or on) a tangent to break off suddenly from a line of action or train of thought and pursue another course —tan'gen-cy n.

tan-gen-tial (tan jen'shəl) adj. 1. of, like, or in the direction of, a tangent 2. drawn as a tangent 3. going off at a tangent; diverging or digressing 4. merely touching a subject, not dealing with it at length —tan'gen-tial-ly adv.

tan-ge-rine (tan'jə rēn', tan'jə rēn') n. [< Fr. *Tanger*, TANGIER; + -INE] 1. a variety of mandarin orange with a deep, reddish-yellow color and segments that are easily separated 2. a deep, reddish-yellow color

tan-gi-ble (tan'jə b'l) adj. [LL. *tangibilis* < L. *tangere*, to touch: see TACT] 1. that can be touched or felt by touch; having actual form and substance 2. corporeal and able to be appraised for value [*tangible* assets] 3. that can be understood; definite; objective —n. [pl.] property that can be appraised for value; assets having real substance; material things —SYN. see PERCEPTIBLE —tan'gi-bil-ty, tan'gi-ble-ness n. —tan'gi-bly adv.

Tan-gier (tan jir') seaport in N Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar: pop. 170,000; formerly part of an internationalized zone Fr. name Tan-ger (tān zhā')

tan-gle (tan'gl) vt. -gled, -gling [ME. *tanglen*, prob. nasalized var. of *taglen*, to entangle, akin to Sw. dial. *taggla*, to disarrange] 1. to hinder, obstruct, or confuse by or as by covering, circling, entwining, etc. 2. to catch in or as in a net or snare; trap 3. to make a knot or snarl of; intertwist —vi. 1. to become tangled 2. [Colloq.] to fight, quarrel, or argue —n. 1. an intertangled, confused mass of things, as string, branches, etc.; snarl 2. a jumbled, confused condition 3. a perplexed state —tan'gler n.

*tan-gle-foot (-foot') n. [Western Slang] cheap whiskey

tan-gly (tan'gl) adj. -gli-er, -gli-est full of tangles; snarled

tan-go (tan'gō) n., pl. -gos [AmSp.] 1. a S. American dance with long gliding steps and dips 2. music for this dance in 2/4 or 4/4 time —vi. to dance the tango

tan-gram (tan'gram) n. [prob. arbitrary coinage on analogy of ANAGRAM] a Chinese puzzle made by cutting a square into five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid, and using these pieces to form various figures and designs

Tang-shan (tān'shān') city in Hopei province, NE China, near Tientsin: pop. 812,000

Tan-guy (tān gē'), Yves (ēv) 1900-55; Fr. painter in the U.S.

tang-y (tan'ē) adj. tang'y-er, tang'y-est having a tang, or flavor —tang'y-ness n.

Ta-nis (tā'nis) city in ancient Egypt, in the Nile delta: probable capital of the Hyksos kings

tan-ist (tan'ist, thōn') n. [Ir. & Gael. *tánaiste*, next heir, hence lord of a country, lit., second, parallel < OIr. *tán*, estate] in ancient Ireland, the elected heir of a living Celtic chief in a system limiting the choice to the chief's kin

tank (tānk) n. [in sense 1 < Gujarati *tānk*; in other senses < or infl. by Sp. & Port. *tanque*, aphetic < *estanque*, a pool, stoppage of flow < *estancar*, to stop the flow of < VL. **stancicare*, to STAUNCH] 1. orig., in India, a natural or artificial pool or pond used for water storage 2. any large container for liquid or gas /a gasoline tank, a swimming tank/ 3. [name orig. used for purpose of secrecy during manufacture] a heavily armored, self-propelled combat vehicle armed with guns and moving on full tractor treads *4. [Slang] a jail cell, esp. one for new prisoners charged with misdemeanors —vt. to put, store, or process in a tank —tank up [Colloq.] 1. to supply with or get a full tank of gasoline *2. to drink much liquor

tan-ka (tān'ka) n. [Jap.] 1. a Japanese verse form of 31 syllables in five unrhymed lines, the first and third having five syllables each and the others seven 2. a poem in this form

tank-age (tan'ki) n. 1. the capacity of a tank or a number of tanks collectively 2. a) the storage of fluids, gases, etc. in tanks b) the charge for such storage *3. slaughter-house waste from which the fat has been rendered in tanks, dried and ground for use as fertilizer or feed

tank-ard (tan'kard) n. [ME., akin to OFr. *tanquart*, Du. *tanckaert*, ML. *tancardus*] a large drinking cup with a handle and, often, a hinged lid

*tank car a large tank on wheels, for carrying liquids and gases by rail

tank destroyer a highly mobile, armored halftrack on which antitank guns are mounted

*tanked (tānt) adj. [Colloq.] drunk; also tanked up

tank-er (tan'kar) n. 1. a ship with large tanks in the hull for carrying a cargo of oil or other liquids *2. same as: a) TANK CAR b) TANK TRUCK *3. a plane equipped to carry a cargo of gasoline and to refuel another plane in flight

tank farming same as HYDROPONICS

tank-ful (tan'fool) n. as much as a tank will hold

*tank top [orig. worn in swimming tanks] a casual shirt like an undershirt but with wider shoulder straps

*tank town 1. a railroad stop for locomotives to fill their boilers with water; it usually became the site of a small town 2. any small or unimportant town

*tank truck a motor truck built to transport gasoline, oil, or other liquids

tan-nage (tan'ij) n. 1. the act or process of tanning 2. something that has been tanned

tan-nate (tan'āt) n. a salt of tannic acid

tan-ner¹ (tan'ər) n. a person whose work is tanning hides

tan-ner² (tan'ər) n. [< ?] [Brit. Colloq.] a sixpence

tan-ner-y (-ē) n., pl. -ner-ies a place where hides are tanned

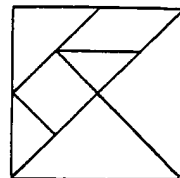
Tann-häu-ser (tān'hoi'zər; E. tan'hoi'zər, -hou-) [G.] a German knight and minnesinger of the 13th century, dealt with in legend as a knight who seeks absolution after giving himself up to revelry in the Venusberg

tan-nic (tan'ik) adj. [Fr. *tannique* < *tanin*, TANNIN + -ique, -ic] of, like, or obtained from tanbark or tannin

tannic acid 1. a yellowish, astringent substance, C₁₄H₁₀O₆, derived from oak bark, gallnuts, etc. and used in tanning, medicine, etc. 2. any of a number of similar substances

tan-nin (tan'in) n. [Fr. *tanin* < *tan*, TAN + -in, -in'] same as TANNIC ACID

tan-ning (-in) n. 1. the art or process of making leather



TANGRAM

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; e for a in ago, e in agri, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; * as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. cœur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ō, Fr. coq; ō, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. * Americanism; † foreign; * hypothetical; < derived from

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